

82a. *Larix Americana* (Michx.).—Larch or Tamarac.

The Tamarac is peculiar among our cone-bearing trees from its habit of shedding the needle-like leaves in late autumn, along with the broad-leaved species. Its resinous wood is harder than in the evergreen species and is more durable, whether as timber or fuel. The sombre "Tamarac Swamp" is a common feature of our landscapes.

83a. *Thuja occidentalis* (L.).—White Cedar.

A very common tree in swamps, with light timber, valued for posts, etc., being very durable underground. The small leaves are shingled in four rows on the slender flat twigs and resemble no other species except the Red Cedar, which has square twigs and some of its leaves awl-shaped and prickly.

84a. *Juniperus communis* (Linn.).—Common Juniper.

The typical Juniper is an erect shrub or small tree, found throughout Ontario, but not plentiful. The common form (var. *alpina*—Linn.) grows in dense round patches in poor and dry soil, and is seldom over three feet in height. It is marked by the stout sharp-pointed leaves arranged in circles of three around the stems and often quite pale on the upper surface.

84b. *Juniperus Sabina* (L.), var. *procumbens* (Pursh.).—Low Red Cedar.

A low shrub usually creeping or straggling on sandy shores. The leaves are very much as in the next and the distinction is mainly in size and habit.

84c. *Juniperus Virginiana* (L.).—Red Cedar. Savin.

A shrub or low tree, with aromatic red wood, found commonly in dry soil on shores and islands. The small flat leaves are shingled on slender four-sided twigs, but those on young shoots are often awl-shaped and opposite with spiny points. The wood is used for making pencils.

85a. *Taxus buccata* (L.), var. *Canadense* (Gray.).—Ground Hemlock.

A low shrub in moist woods or swamps. The leaves resemble those of the Hemlock, but are sharply pointed and not whitened beneath. The fruit is red and berry-like, enclosing a single seed.

86a. *Smilax quadrangularis* (Willd.).—Green Brier. Cat Brier.

A southern form found only along the Lake Erie shore and known by the stout prickles and the few-veined leaves. This species and the next are interesting as our representatives of the woody endogens which are so highly developed in tropical regions.

86b. *Smilax hispida* (Muhl.).—Bristly Smilax.

A somewhat woody climber with the stem thickly armed by straight bristles. The veins of the leaves, usually seven in number, run from end to end, and the petioles have often a pair of tendrils which are apparently stipules. The leaf-margins are sometimes finely toothed. This form is common throughout the province and plentiful in Muskoka.